

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1833.

NO. 46.

*From the Genesee Farmer.*

### OBJECTIONS TO THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK, RESPECTING HIGHWAYS.— NO. IV.

This number will close what I have to say at present, on the subject of these essays. It is believed enough has been said already to convince reasonable minds, that our present system of road laws, has lived long enough, and perpetrated mischief enough; that now its measure of iniquity is full, and that it ought not to live any longer. Yet more remains to be said; and if a volume were to be written, the subject would not be exhausted.

It has been remarked, in one of the preceding essays, that our road laws operate as a veto against doing any thing, or causing any thing to be done in the winter, for the furtherance of highway work. Such is the fact; and as this forms one of the principal objections to the system, it merits further illustration. For a large portion of the work necessary to be done, in making roads and bridges, and keeping them in repair, the winter affords peculiar facilities. This is the best time to prepare and collect materials for building bridges, and keeping them in repair. It is, generally the best time to collect stones and gravel, which are often needed, and frequently in large quantities, to fill up, and consolidate, low and wet places on the roads. In the winter, teams are strong to labor, and at that season, they can be better spared for services on the roads, than at any other. That the winter is a season affording peculiar facilities, for many operations on the roads, a season too when time is of much less value to the agricultural population, than it is in the spring and summer months, should be wholly lost, in regard to highway work, tells of something wrong. Yet such is the fact. The winter, which ought to sustain the chief burden of highway work, is exonerated from it altogether; and the whole burden falls upon that season of the year, when time is most valuable for other purposes.

The road laws which form the subject of my complaint, are farthermore objectionable, because they stand opposed to any thing like system, in the management of road concerns. System a due regard to which is so essential to success, in every thing else, is here necessarily excluded. How can it be otherwise? As, under the present laws commissioners of highways are elected for only one year, it may happen and it frequently does happen, that the whole board is changed at once. What ever may have been the prospective views and calculations of former commissioners, these now become prostrate, because the business has passed into other hands. It happens frequently that the plans of one set of commissioners, altho' perhaps wise and judicious, are, by another, entirely set aside, and other plans adopted. What has been done, and perhaps well done, by one set of commissioners, is by another frequently undone. Thus much loss is sustained; thus too confusion and strife are often produced in neighborhoods.

The same remarks apply to the case of pathmasters. It has been observed that pathmasters are often destitute of calculating talents, that many of them are ignorant men, yet wise in their own conceit. Thence it happens frequently, that one pathmaster in the plenitude of his own wisdom, judges it expedient to undo what has been well

done by its predecessor. And, as he is clothed with power almost omnipotent, he has only to promulgate his decree—the work must be done. I can assure my fellow citizens, that I have more than once seen disastrous management of the kind now complained of. I have seen upstart pathmasters subvert the wise plans of their predecessors, and undo what had been well done, and sometimes what it had required years to do.

I shall mention one, and only one more objection to the road laws. I would pass this in silence as I must many others, were it not, in my opinion too important to be thus disposed of. The system of law now in use, makes no provisions, neither does it offer any inducements, for the exercise of such timely care and watchfulness on roads, as are necessary to prevent damages. Efforts to prevent evil of any sort, are usually more availing, than such as are intended to operate merely as curatives. The principal is known and acted upon by all prudent individuals, and public bodies in relation to which the preventive policy is so necessary, and to which it can apply so advantageously, as that of keeping in repair roads and bridges. Yet, as things are managed under the existing laws, nothing of this is practiced.

Pathmasters usually cause the whole, or nearly the whole work, assessed in their districts for the season, to be performed in a few days. After that the roads are abandoned to the elements, and to the agency of whatever other causes may combine to put them out of repair. Pathmasters exercise no further oversight upon the roads.—The law neither compels them, nor offers them inducement to do it. Thus it frequently happens, that for the want of a few minutes, or few hours timely care, damages are done to roads, which it will require days, and perhaps weeks, to repair. These are no rare occurrences. They always happen, every season, and in every district, to a greater or lesser extent. Often for the want of a little care, to give the water a suitable direction, roads lying on declivities, are exceedingly damaged. The expense of repairing them is an unnecessary tax; but this is not the only evil, nor always the greatest. The roads themselves, in consequence of damages thus sustained are uncomfortable, and unsafe for passage, through the season.

I have finished what I have to say, as an accuser of the road laws. And if I have not convicted them of such impotence and incongruity, as render them utterly unfit for the place they occupy I have failed of my object.

Since I have, with a view to extermination, commenced a warfare against the existing road laws of the State, it will perhaps be required of me to propose a substitute. In order to do this, as the number I am now closing, is sufficiently protracted, it will be necessary, contrary to my intention to add a 5th number.

D. B.

Onondaga County, Oct. 4th, 1833.

**TO RESTORE FROSTED POTATOES.** A most effectual method has been discovered by a Cumberland gentleman. It is simply to allow the potatoes to remain in the pits, after a severe frost, till the mild weather has set in for some weeks and allowing them to recover gradually. If once exposed to the atmospheric air, no art will recover frosted potatoes.

*From the New York Farmer.*

### IMPORTANCE OF SELECTING THE BEST BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK, PARTICULARLY OF SWINE.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed frequently and with pleasure, your remarks in regard to the importance of a careful selection of the various sorts of live stock raised in our country. If farmers were more particular to select the best breed of all the animals they raise, undoubtedly they would find it much to their advantage. There is perhaps in our country no animal in which there is greater neglect than in swine; and it becomes every man who fattens a single hog, to look to it that he gets one of the right sort. And if this be the case in regard to the man that has but one, how important it is farmers throughout our country, that they raise only from the best and most approved breeds. It has been thoroughly proved by several persons in this region, during the last two years that the advantages in the improved breed is greater than was before imagined. Trials have been made between hogs of the common sort called good, and a breed introduced into this neighborhood by Mr. W. K. Townsend. They were imported from England three years ago, and are called by him the *Norfolk thin rind breed*. They are small bone, thin rind, the meat very fine grained, remarkably thrifty, and inclined to fatten early, or will continue to thrive until 18 months old.—It is not uncommon for all pigs kept over the season the next fall, to weigh from 435 to 460 lbs and for spring pigs butchered in the fall to go over 300 lbs. and this with ordinary feed. One of my neighbors who three years since, tried hard to get two pigs of the old breed to weigh in the fall 200 lbs. each has the last season, with, he says, no more care, or no better feed, made two of this breed weigh 660 lbs. He considers that he has gained at least 100 lbs of pork on each hog, by the change of breed. These pigs weighed the 1st April 21 lbs each. A farmer, a few miles in the country butchered two at 134 months old, that weighed rising 440 lbs. each, and he says he gave them the same care as he always had given his hogs; he asserts that he has gained fully 200 lbs. of better pork than he generally had, which he says he credits to the breed. An old Revolutionary Pensioner purchased one of this breed from Mr Townsend's farm in the fall of 1831, then a sucking pig, weighing about 35 lbs.; and as he had made one from the same pen, just butchered, weigh rising of 400 lbs., he declared that he meant by the next fall, to make this weigh 500 lbs. The hog was butchered say the last of December, and the old soldier has gained one pound over his mark. These facts are stated to induce others to try the experiment of selecting their pigs from the best breeds. I am convinced myself of the importance of it, and wish others, and especially Farmers, to practice on this principle.

D.

New Haven, Jan. 20, 1833.

**PERSEVERANCE.**—Perseverance generally wins the prize, while despondence always loses it. Columbus, without perseverance, would never have gained the immortal fame of discovering a new continent.

**FONDNESS.**—A wife who is fond in the parlor, is generally furious in the kitchen and bed-room.

## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1833.

**GREAT CORN RACE.**—The following notice of a new kind of sport, got up at the South, will please the steady-minded, anti-horse-racing farmers of the North, as being an evidence of an increasing spirit in the agricultural community of that section; and an indication of turning sporting into a thing of lasting benefit. Such sports of the TURF we like to see going on. We hope some of our subscribers will also measure off a parallelogram, and although they may not feel disposed to 'PLANK' their twenty dollars, as entrance fee, nor be known in the contest; yet it may not be impossible that some of their acres like "Sleepy David" may be aroused into such generous action as to win the race; if they should not be entitled to the purse.

**GREAT CORN RACE FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS**—over the Talbot and Dorchester course, in 1834.

This is the sort of sport we like—it is really to our taste. In such contests some one may win the prize, but we are confident that, unlike betters on horse races, the LOSERS will all be GAINERS in the LONG RUN. Speed and bottom, say we, to all the competitors, and may they be rewarded for their singular choice in amusements, as was Midas, of old, for his preference in the musical contests of a brace of windy gods—may they each acquire not merely a pair, but a multitude of LONG EARS. By the way, we hope as the Cambridge Chronicle suggests, that it shall be made a condition of the race, that each competitor furnish a statement of his method of cultivation, variety of seed used, &c. &c., for the benefit of the public.

**One Thousand Dollars!**—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian corn," SHELLED, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, in the hands of one of the editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case, all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.—*American Farmer.*

**METEORS, OR SHOOTING STARS.**—Unfortunately for ourselves, we were so engaged in the service of Morpheus, that we did not witness the splendid dance of the stars which took

place on the 13th ult. They were witnessed, however, by many of our citizens, who aver that the display was both brilliant and sublime. They were probably seen over the whole continent; and Philosophers will puzzle themselves for six months to come, in divining the cause.

For the Maine Farmer.

**MR. HOLMES:** Sir—A correspondent wishes to obtain through the medium of your useful paper, information relative to the construction of Chain Bridges—how far they can be extended with safety—the number of chains and the weight to the foot, having reference to the distance, and a drawing of the same. *Enquirer.*

We would have answered the above query, as well as we were able, in this number, had not some statements or facts respecting such bridges, which we had in our possession, been mislaid. At some future time we may give what information we can gather on the subject. In the mean time any information on the subject from any of our correspondents will be thankfully received.

**L. J.** is informed that his letter containing a plan of a cottage has been received, for which we are much obliged.

**SNOW.**—A few inches of Snow fell on Monday night.—It affords tolerable sleighing and has also improved the wheeling, and travellers have their choice.

**NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.**—Will not some of our Poetical friends furnish our Carrier with an Address for next New Year's day?

For the Maine Farmer.

**MR. HOLMES;**—My suggestion in one of your late numbers, relating to the sensation of plants, having produced an enquiry in a subsequent number from one who signs himself "A Friend" who wishes something like proof of my theory, I beg leave to say that to myself, no greater proof exists than the general beneficence of Almighty power.

If, however, it can be made to appear that a greater analogy between animal and vegetable nature exists, than is commonly acknowledged, will it not be verging towards a proof?

If the idea, as my friend suggests, is new, I am well aware, that, coming from one in the common walks of life, it will of course be thought little of; but the time will come, if it be not already, when the same idea suggested by scientific characters, will be considered worth notice.\*

Many suggestions might be brought forward which make such a theory look plausible if not probable, to any reflecting mind.

Has the dividing line between animal and vegetable life ever been ascertained? I believe it has not.

There are, undoubtedly, substances that may be considered at once both as animal & vegetable—bodies which will grasp and devour their food with eagerness, yet their local state is as fixed as that of the oak or pine. Who will say that they do not enjoy or possess enjoyment?

Looking a little further on the vegetable

side of creation, we find plants that have sensation enough to shrink at a touch, as though apprehensive of danger. Who will say that such do not enjoy? or who will say that enjoyment stops here? My friend states that enjoyment can be had only by the agency of the brain, or by mental faculties. This is undoubtedly the case with the most of animals. But let us look a little further on the animal side of creation. Naturalists tell us that they have proved to a demonstration, that some reptiles have had enjoyment after their heads have been separated from their bodies. Galvanism produces motion in the body of an evidently dead animal; but whether any sensation is produced is not known. Two kinds of metal as copper and silver brought in contact with certain parts of a dead frog will cause him to leap, when he is as void of animation as the grass of the field. I have known one of the sleepers of our climate (a woodchuck) taken from his cell in the dead of winter, as cold and as void of animation as the trees of the forest, and after laying by the fire warmly clad for a short time he began to gape, and then to wheeze, and at length he regained his usual activity, or at least in a great degree. But as that was not his season for animation, he soon retired again to his cell and was not seen any more till the opening of spring, when he came out brisk and active, prepared for the enjoyments of the season.—Whether this little fellow had experienced any pleasant dreams or not, we are not able to say, but the probability is that his mental faculties were as inactive as were his bodily powers.—This is but a single instance among myriads of the torpid variety of animals or beings in different states of torpidity. So it is with the vegetable kingdom. The return of Spring rouses them from their state of torpidity, prompts their juices to action, and prepares them for the pleasures of another season—but not by a flow of the sap or juices from the roots, which had retired in autumn as the tide ebbs and flows, (as many suppose.) If this were the case, he who strips the bark from the oak or hemlock for the tanner, would not find that those trees which he had fallen in the winter peel almost as easily as if they had not been taken from the stump.

Plants and insects are alike frozen in winter, but life returns in the Spring. They alike resume the pleasures of another season. For whose enjoyment were such myriads of plants brought into being, on which the eye of man never glanced? For mine, or for some beast's that I might possibly want, replies vain man. So might the fruit tree as well as the pampered goose say "for mine:—man is my servant."

For me he digs—for me he toils—  
For me he travels scores of miles,  
While I am first to enjoy;  
And at my feet he humbly bows—  
And at my shrine makes solemn vows,  
That none shall me annoy.

When I take an imaginary glance over the vast region of the forest and herbage, and almost boundless extent of sea-coast—gulf—bay—inlet, and creek, whose margins are lined with vegetable matter, I naturally ask why the wise Author of Nature created ten thousand times more vegetable matter than his animal creation could consume? Vain man!

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Is this all to feast your imagination? No; the wise Creator had nobler ends in view. Those innumerable plants have their enjoyments in a way not understood by us, but not more dark to our understanding than is the case of the reptile above mentioned.

He that sees all nature rejoicing around him must himself thereby find additional enjoyment.

OBSERVO J. C. X.

\*The opinion that plants are endowed with some degree of sensation is held, if we mistake not, by Sir J. E. Smith, one of the greatest Botanists of Europe, and also by some other eminent characters; so that if a great name is all that is wanting to sanction the belief, it is at hand. The idea is no doubt also original with our correspondent.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. HOLMES:—In my last communication relative to a Nursery, I promised to give some further extract from my correspondent, touching this subject. As to the TIME of setting scions or grafting, Mr. B. goes on to say;

"I have set scions as early as the 10th of March with perfect success; and have continued setting till about the first of June, but prefer those set early, as they will leaf out nearly and sometimes quite as early as the tree itself. They have more time to grow, and are not so liable to winter-kill, as those that are set late. Most people (he continues) are in the habit, when cutting scions, to select the last year's growth, but twelve years experience has taught me differently: I use scions large or small according to the size of the stock which is to receive them, rejecting so much of the top end as has a soft pith, this part not being so likely to live, unless they are set between the wood and bark, in which case they are as good as the larger parts. I have raised (he says) in my own orchard full sized, sound fruit, the same year the scions were set; and this from scions as large or larger than pipe stems."

Mr. B. has two methods of grafting. The first is, to split the stock until the bark will cleave a little—"sharpen the scion like a wedge, from 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch, observing that one edge should be thicker than the other, and the thick edge placed outwardly, in order that the inner bark may come together, leaving the top end of the scion pointing a little outward."

The second method is, "to slit the bark about one inch, cleaving it on one side so as to admit the scion, sharpened as before, the thick edge placed next to the perpendicular slit; in either case the scion should be placed as low in the stock as they are sharpened."

He recommends the following cement as invented by Judge Buel, of Albany, N. Y., viz:—Four parts Rosin—two Bees-wax, and one Tallow.

"But (says he) I generally use lard instead of tallow; the rosin and wax to be melted first, and the tallow or lard added afterwards.—When the whole is melted, stir well and pour it into water, and work it as shoemaker's wax. If it is too hard, more lard may be added.—This mixture may be put over the wound very thin, and is altogether the best composition yet discovered, as it effectually resists the air, sun and moon, and prevents the sap from leaking out. If large trees are to be grafted, the

limbs should be selected in such a manner, that the tree may preserve a round and handsome appearance. Such limbs as grow horizontally should be split horizontally, for if they are split perpendicularly, they will interfere and injure their growth. From the redundancy of sap many sprouts will spring, therefore much care will be required to lop them off. My method is, to rub them off by hand three or four times a year, as the case may require.

"The second year I replace such as have winter-killed, and commence cutting off the branches that are not grafted. I usually cut half of them off the first, and the remainder in succeeding years."

In my next I shall probably give you some of Mr. B's views respecting the various kinds of fruit; and I sincerely hope and believe the time is not far distant, when, instead of merely READING and WRITING about good fruit, which is only "the evidence of things not seen," we may have it to EAT in abundance, which is far better.

CAROLUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### METEORIC PHENOMENON.

MR. HOLMES, Sir, This singular phenomenon, which made its appearance on the morning of the 13th inst. has been noticed in various sections of the Country, and the excitement, which it has produced is still alive to know its nature, and its cause. Perhaps it may be said that no satisfactory explanation can be given, I will however, give my opinion, as the result of much reflection upon the subject. During the decomposition and putrefaction of vegetable and animal matter in the earth considerable quantities of phosphoric and hydrogen gas are given out; the hydrogen gas, being about 13 times lighter than atmospheric air it rises with great rapidity to the upper and rarer regions of the atmosphere, the phosphoric exhalations rise in vapor to the same medium these having a strong affinity for each other, combine in sufficient quantities to form phosphuretted hydrogen gas which absorbs oxygen from the air and instantly takes fire with a slight explosion.

Phosphuret of lime, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, Carbonic acid gas, electricity &c. all may enter more or less into combination to produce these meteoric appearances. This is the most rational theory by which I can explain these singular atmospheric phenomena, and I might mention several concomitant circumstances in illustration. It is well known that phosphuretted hydrogen gas will instantly take fire in the atmosphere at any temperature. Take a few grains of phosphuret of lime, throw them into a glass of water and bubbles of phosphuretted hydrogen are extricated from it which take fire as fast as they reach the surface producing a slight explosion. But what makes these meteors shoot off with such velocity? This may be caused by the current of air, or by the propelling force of the explosion, perhaps both causes combined. Fill an oil flask half full of water, put in say 3 grains of phosphorus cause it to boil, exclude the light and balls and jets of fire will be seen shooting in all directions on the surface, affording a happy illustration of the "shooting stars" under consideration.

And what is the cause of the "tails" or long streams of light which they leave behind? This is a luminous smoke which proceeds from the burning gases. Fill an ounce vial half full of sweet oil put in a piece of phosphorus, warming and shaking it till the phosphorus is melted and well mixed with the oil, keeping it corked; this is liquid phosphorus, remove the cork and there will issue a white smoke, which, if carried into a

dark place, becomes sufficiently luminous to see the hour by a watch. From this mode of reasoning I am led to believe that these shooting meteors are nothing more than a combination of gases, exhaled from the earth during the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter.

It may be asked what causes meteoric stones?

I consider the shooting meteors under consideration and those which produce meteoric stones to be very different in the combination by which they are produced, altho' both are caused by the union of gases. It is not impossible for different gases to combine so as to produce a solid; and in this way meteoric stones are formed. I believe in most cases where they have been examined, they smell of sulphur, this may be owing to the great quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which enters into combination to produce them. I cannot believe (as some suppose) that they are detached pieces of broken planets, hurled with such immense velocity as to lose their centripetal and centrifugal forces and fly 'lawless' thro' creation and accidentally light upon our earth: Neither can I suppose as some do that Juno, Ceres, Pallas and Vesta are broken fragments of some great planet which, in its rotary motion flew into four distinct parts and now revolve in their respective orbits without producing the least irregularity in the planetary system. When the Almighty Architect of the world had made a finish of the Creation he saw that "it was very good" and to suppose that he permits "Planets and systems to be hurled into ruin," is derogatory to his wisdom and goodness.

CAROLUS.

November 23d, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES;—Enquirer wishes to know if there is not some error in public opinion, respecting the expense of keeping stock. So far as I have heard observations made on this subject they go to show that it is believed that the expense of keeping depends on the size of the animal. This I doubt. Some sorts eat more than others, though of less growth. As to the same species, I believe there is no great difference in the quantity of food required. A small man, for aught that I have observed, eats as much as a large one. So with other creatures. Age and climate may make a difference, and no doubt do, more than size. I make these remarks to bring the subject forward for discussion; for if I am right, we need not fear to cross and enlarge our stock of all kinds.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE GENNESEE FARMER.]

Late article in the line of notions. A good lady one day in her haste neglected boiling the 'lasses' long enough to make it of a consistency sufficiently hard for candy to suit the taste of her prattlers and accordingly (Sans ceremonies) it was consigned to the upper shelf of the buttery; where next morning, Lo! and behold on entering she found three mice stuck fast by the fore paws.—I guess as how the plate did not afford good food hold for the mice like politicians to back out. The above is a fact, and by pursuing it a short time the House was cleared of mice. Z.

GRAVITY.—Gravity belongs more to the ass, than the horse; it oftener conceals ignorance than indicates knowledge.

IMPRUDENCE.—Misfortune is generally but another name for imprudence.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words industry and frugality, that is waste neither time nor money but make the best of both.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.

As the season for transplanting trees has now arrived we would urge the propriety of having the holes dug both large and deep, filling in only the rich soil, and rejecting that which is poor and sterile. Five or six feet in diameter and eighteen inches or two feet in depth, are proper dimensions. In heavy loams where sand can be conveniently procured, it would be well to mix a liberal portion of it with the soil which is to be replaced in the hole, together with leaves and small decayed branches from the woods,—for the trees will be more likely to grow in such a bed, and to bear better fruit when they have grown.

We have seen many a hole dug for this purpose, that was not more than a foot or fifteen inches in diameter: and if in taking up the trees, the roots were not sufficiently shortened by the spade, they were bent to force them into the hole. Sometimes an addition was made, of a little trench two inches wide, cut expressly to accommodate some refractory member. It was not expected that all the trees so transplanted would survive, or that the survivors would do more than live through the first season; and we think the expectation was without doubt the result of former experience.

It is known that the tree derives its sap and nourishment from the soil, through the medium of its *spongioles* which form the extremities of the fibrous roots. Of how much consequence must it be then to preserve the fibrous roots from excision when the tree is taken up, and also to preserve them from withering! Yet many who cultivate trees are not aware of its importance. We have seen loads of apple trees kept for many hours together in open waggons, exposed to the sun and wind, without any kind of covering whatever, till the *spongioles* were shrivelled and dead. Indeed some planters calculate on the destruction of the fibrous roots, as a thing of course, and recommend that such excrecences should be removed before the tree is reset.

The best or most convenient method of managing trees at such times, is not so well known as it should be. As soon as they are taken up, water them freely from a watering pot, and cover them with mats. When a suitable number is ready, tie them in small packages of six, eight, or ten as the size or other circumstances may require, and work the roots in soft mud, previously prepared for the purpose, till every fibre is well coated. In this state however, they are in danger of losing a part of their coat by daubing other things, and therefore as a remedy, dry earth made fine is to be thrown on, till the mud is entirely enveloped. When the trees are soon to be set, wet grass will answer for packing round the roots; but if the distance is great, and the time of their arrival uncertain, they should be packed in moss the best of which procured from bogs.

All this labor is a mere trifle compared with the value of the trees, and ought in no case to be omitted,—except when they are to be carried only short distances, and can be kept moist all the time.

From Orfila's Practical Chemistry.

**ANALYSIS OF MARLS.**—The ingredients of marls on which the fitness for agricultural purposes depends, is the carbonate of lime. It is owing to the presence of this earth that marls effervesce on the addition of acids, which is one of their distinguished characters. In ascertaining whether an effervescence takes place, let the marl be put into a glass partly filled with water, which will expel a portion of the air contained mechanically in the marl, and thus obviate one source of fallacy. When the marl is thoroughly penetrated by the water add a little muriatic acid, or spirit of

salt.—If a discharge of air should ensue the nature of the earth is sufficiently established.

The composition of a marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask, place them in a scale, and let them be balanced. Then reduce a few ounces of dry marl into powder, and let this powder be carefully and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no further effervescence is perceived. Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed by which the quantity projected will be known. Let the balance be then restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected and that requisite to restore the balance, will show the weight of air lost during effervescence. If the loss mount to 13 per cent, of the quantity of marl assayed it is calcareous marl, or marl rich in calcareous earth.

Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only 8 or 10 per cent of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same proportion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick.

To determine, with still greater precision, the quantity of calcareous earth in a marl, let the solution in muriatic acid be filtered, and mixed with a solution of carbonate of potash, till no further precipitation appears. Let the sediment subside, wash it well with water, lay it on a filter previously weighed and dry it. The weight of the dry mass will show how much carbonate of lime the quantity of marl submitted to experiment contained.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

### A SWINE'S ATTACHMENT TO ITS BIRTH PLACE.

Mr Goodsell:

I sent a short article to the New York Farmer, on the instinct of Swine.

I referred to the forcible return of a sow (which I had sold to my neighbor) to litter near her own birth place, and where she had littered before. I will add the following remarkable fact.

After littering, the sow and pigs were driven to the premises of my neighbor, the purchaser. But it was with difficulty that she could be kept from the lot which was her birth place, at this critical period; though she had been kept on my neighbors premises and much better fed there than I fed her, for about nine months. She was continually seen looking wistfully towards her birth place, and seeking every means for conveying her family back. Her pigs being too young for the journey she often came alone, and slept whole nights in a shed on the premises, and seemed to return to her pigs "as if under the sense of duty, but with a heavy heart." She moaned (as far as a hog can mourn) and grieved and pined away by degrees under the heat of care, and without any apparent disease.

At last she crept into a shed on the premises on the last night of her life, and died in the morning without returning to visit her pigs in her usual manner. If a hog can die of a broken heart this was surely a case.

Since this occurrence I have been told by several farmers that this is not an uncommon case, and that a sow must be indulged at and after her littering period, or she will thus pine away and die, or suffer much in health in most cases.

AMOS EATON.

Troy, N. Y. August 15, 1833.

From the "Art of invigorating Life."

### ANIMAL FOOD.

The best tests of the restorative qualities of food are a small quantity of it satisfying hunger,—the strength of the pulse after it,—and the length of

time which elapses before appetite returns again.

According to the rules, the editor's own experience gives a decided verdict in favor of roasted or boiled beef or mutton, as most nutritive; then game and poultry, of which the meat is brown; next veal and lamb, and poultry, of which the meat is white; the fat kinds of fish, eels, salmon, herrings, &c.; and least nutritive, the white kinds of fish, such as whiting, cod, soles, haddocks, &c. The celebrated trainer, Sir Thomas Parkyns, &c. "greatly preferred beef eaters to sheep biters as they called those who ate mutton." By Dr Stark's *Very Curious Experiments on Diet*, p. 110, it appears, that "when he fed upon roasted goose, he was much more vigorous, both in body and mind than with any other food." That fish is less nutritive than flesh, the speedy return of hunger after a dinner of fish is sufficient proof. Crabs lobsters prawns, &c. unless thoroughly boiled (which those sold ready boiled seldom are,) are tremendously indigestible. Shell fish have long held a high rank in the catalogue of easy digestible and speedy restorative foods; of these, oysters, certainly deserve the best character; but we think that they, as well as eggs, gelatinous substances, rich broths, &c. have acquired not a little more reputation from these qualities than they deserve.

### ORCHARD GRASS.

August 11, 1836.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir,—Although I have cultivated orchard grass for several years, and have observed and heard of many of its valuable properties, yet its superiority over every other grass, has never been so fully brought under my view as during the present season. About the 25th of June, I cut a crop of seed from a field of orchard grass, and in mowing my Timothy on the 21st July, (which was adjoining the orchard grass in a part of the same field, my people were tempted by the fine sward which the orchard grass afforded, to mow a part of the same ground from which I had saved seed about a month before. And although I had before witnessed the great rapidity of its growth, yet I was nevertheless astonished in walking over the field to day to find the grass very nearly knee high where it had been closely mown only three weeks before, and when the Timothy adjoining it would hardly furnish a bite for a sheep. Indeed I have no doubt but that I shall, in the course of a few weeks, cut as heavy a crop of hay from this same ground as I ever secured.

The great advantage of a grass which recovers so soon from the scythe and the tooth are so obvious as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; indeed my object in making this communication is barely to state the naked fact, referring those who may be desirous of more particular information to the pages of your useful journal, in which ample justice has been done this invaluable grass by several of your correspondents who have had longer experience and closer observation of it than myself.

I am, with respect your obed't sert, D.

We think the cultivation of this grass might be made profitable, to a certain extent, in this part of the country, where lands are not allowed to remain long in grass. One of the inconveniences attending its use as a meadow, is that it is apt to grow in tufts and thus make an uneven surface for the scythe. But for sheep and cattle it affords an excellent article of diet, and it may be cut several times in a season. Owing to its succulence, however, it requires considerable time and care, in curing, and very much resembles rowen or aftermath.—*American Farmer.*

**MURRAIN AND SCAB IN SHEEP.** Take half an ounce of gum gamboge, one ounce of saltpetre, reduce to fine powder, mix all intimately togeth-



er. This preparation given once or twice a week to sheep, in lieu of common salt, will I believe, be found an effectual remedy, against murrain and scab; and to cattle, will obviate many disorders to which they are liable. To hogs, mix a pint to a barrel of swill once in two or three weeks; it will prevent most of the disorders to which they are subject.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

## MECHANICS.

[From the American Journal of Science and Arts.]

### MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ELI WHITNEY.

Eli Whitney was born in Westborough, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 9, 1765. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Whitney emigrated from England among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and their descendants were among the most respectable farmers of Worcester county. His maternal ancestors, of the name of Fay, were also English emigrants, and ranked among the substantial yeomanry of Massachusetts. A family tradition respecting the occasion of their coming to this country may serve to illustrate the history of the times. The story is, that about two hundred years ago, the father of the family, who resided in England, a man of large property and great respectability, called together his five sons, and addressed them thus: "America is to be a great country: I am too old to emigrate to it myself, but, if any of you will go, I will give him a double share of my property." The youngest son instantly declared his willingness to go, and his brothers gave their consent.—He soon set off for the New World, and landed at Boston, in the neighborhood of which place he purchased a large tract of land, where he enjoyed the satisfaction of receiving two visits from his venerable father.

Indications of Eli's mechanical genius were developed at a very early age. Of his early passion for such employments his sister gives the following account: "Our father had a workshop, and sometimes made wheels of different kinds, and chairs. He had a variety of tools, and a lathe for turning chair-posts. This gave my brother an opportunity of learning the use of tools when very young. He lost no time, but as soon as he could handle tools he was always making something in the shop, and seemed not to like working on the farm. On a time, after the death of our mother, when our father had been absent from home two or three days, on his return he inquired of the house-keeper what the boys had been doing? She told him what B. and J. had been about. But what has Eli been doing? said he. She replied, he had been making a fiddle. "Ah!" (added he despondingly,) "I fear Eli will have to take his portion in fiddles." He was at this time about twelve years old. His sister adds, that his fiddle was finished throughout, like a common violin, and made tolerable good music. It was examined by many persons, and all pronounced it to be a remarkable piece of work for such a boy to perform. From this time he was employed to repair violins, and had many nice jobs, which were always executed to the entire satisfaction, and often to the astonishment of his customers. His father's watch being the greatest piece of mechanism that had yet pre-

sented itself to his observation, he was extremely desirous of examining its interior construction, but was not permitted to do so. On Sunday morning, observing that his father was going to meeting, and would leave at home the wonderful little machine, he immediately feigned illness as an apology for not going to church. As soon as the family were out of sight, he flew to the room where the watch hung, and, taking it down, he was so delighted with its motions, that he took it all in pieces before he thought of the consequences of his rash deed; for his father was a stern parent, and punishment would have been the reward of his idle curiosity had the mischief been detected. He, however, put the work all so neatly together, that his father never discovered his audacity until he himself told him many years afterwards."

When Whitney was fifteen or sixteen years of age, he suggested to his father an enterprize which was an earnest of the similar undertakings in which he engaged on a far larger scale in later life. This being the time of the Revolutionary War, nails were in great demand, and bore a high price. At that period nails were made chiefly by hand, with little aid from machinery. Young Whitney proposed to his father to procure for him a few tools, and to permit him to set up the manufacture. His father consented, and he went steadily to work, and suffered nothing to divert him from his task until his day's work was completed. By extraordinary diligence he gained time to make tools for his own use, and to put in knife blades, and to perform many other curious little jobs, which exceeded the skill of the country artisans. At this laborious occupation the enterprising boy wrought alone, with great success, and with much profit to his father, for two winters—pursuing the ordinary labors of the farm during the summers. At this time he devised a plan for enlarging his business and increasing his profits. He whispered his scheme to his sister, with strong injunctions of secrecy; and requested leave of his father to go to a neighboring town, without specifying his object, he set out on horseback in quest of a fellow laborer. Not finding one so easily as he had anticipated, he proceeded from town to town, with a perseverance which was always a strong trait of his character, until, at the distance of forty miles from home, he found such a workman as he desired. He also made his journey subservient to his improvement in mechanical skill, for he called at every workshop on his way, and gleaned all the information he could respecting the mechanic art.

At the close of the war the business of making nails was no longer profitable; but a fashion prevailing among the ladies of fastening on their bonnets with long pins, he contrived to make those with such skill and dexterity that he nearly monopolized the business, although he devoted to it only such seasons of leisure as he could redeem from the occupations of the farm, to which he now principally betook himself. He added to this article the manufacture of walking canes, which he made with peculiar neatness.

In respect to his proficiency in learning, while young, we are informed that he early

manifested a fondness for figures, and an uncommon aptitude for arithmetical calculations, though, in the other rudiments of education, he was not particularly distinguished. Yet, at the age of fourteen he had acquired so much general information as to be regarded, on this account, as well as on account of his mechanical skill, as a very remarkable boy.

From the age of nineteen, young Whitney conceived the idea of obtaining a liberal education; but being warmly opposed by his step-mother, he was unable to procure the decided consent of his father until he had reached the age of twenty-three years. But partly by the avails of his manual labor, and partly by teaching a village school, he had been so far able to surmount the obstacles thrown in his way, that he had prepared himself for the Freshman class in Yale College, which he entered in May, 1789. As we are soon to accompany Mr. Whitney beyond the sphere of his domestic relations, we may mention here that he finished his collegiate education with little expense to his father. His last college bills were indeed paid by him, but the money was considered as a loan, and for it the son gave his note, which he afterwards duly cancelled. After the decease of his father he took an active part in the settlement of his estate, but generously relinquished all his patrimony, for the benefit of the other members of the family.

The propensity of Mr. Whitney to mechanical inventions and occupations was frequently apparent during his residence at college. On a particular occasion, one of the tutors happening to mention some interesting philosophical experiment, regretted that he could not exhibit it to his pupils, because the apparatus was out of order, and must be sent abroad to be repaired. Mr. Whitney proposed to undertake this task, and performed it greatly to the satisfaction of the Faculty of the College.

A carpenter being at work upon one of the buildings of the gentleman with whom Mr. Whitney boarded, the latter begged permission to use his tools during the intervals of study, but the mechanic being a man of careful habits, was unwilling to trust them with a student, and it was only after the gentleman of the house had become responsible for all damages, that he would grant the permission. But Mr. Whitney had no sooner commenced his operations than the carpenter was surprised at his dexterity, and exclaimed, "there was one good mechanic spoiled when you went to college."

Soon after Mr. Whitney took his degree, in the autumn of 1792, he entered into an engagement with Mr. B. of Georgia, to reside in his family as a private teacher. Mr. Whitney had scarcely set his foot in Georgia, however, before he was met by a disappointment which was an earnest of that long series of adverse events which, with scarcely an exception, attended all his future negotiations in the same State. On his arrival he was informed that Mr. B. had employed another teacher, leaving Whitney entirely without resources, and without friends, except in the family of General Greene, of Mulberry Grove, near Savannah, with whom he had accidentally formed an acquaintance in his journey into Georgia. In these benevolent people, however, his case ex-

cited much interest, and Mrs. Greene kindly said to him, "My young friend, you propose studying the law; make my house your home—your room, your castle—and there pursue what studies you please." He accordingly commenced the study of law under that hospitable roof.

Mrs. Greene was engaged in a piece of embroidery, in which she employed a peculiar kind of frame called a TAMBOUR. She complained that it was badly constructed, and that it tore the delicate threads of her work. Mr. Whitney, eager for an opportunity to oblige his hostess, set himself at work, and speedily produced a tambour frame made on a plan entirely new, which he presented to her. Mrs. Greene and her family were greatly delighted with it, and thought it a wonderful proof of ingenuity.

[To be Continued.]

From the New England Farmer.

#### RICE MILL AT SOUTH BOSTON.

This is an entire new invention, by some of our YANKEE mechanics at Northampton in this State—STRONG, MOODY, & Co. It is remarkable that our Carolina friends, should be under obligations to us, for the best means of cleansing Cotton and also Rice. We are induced to say something on this subject, in consequence of a visit to these Mills which are just put in operation by John Prince, Esq. who has purchased the exclusive privilege of using them in this section of the country.

They appear very effective Machines for doing the business of hulling and cleansing the Rice in a more perfect manner, than any heretofore known.

As the method used in all countries is by POUNDING, which breaks much of the grain, and subjects it to become floury, and makes it very liable to insects in warm weather. The process of cleansing the inner coat is by CARDING Machines in the shape of mill-stones.—And the other processes of bolting, brushing and winnowing clean, and polish it in the most perfect manner, and make nearly the whole of it HEAD RICE—consequently we believe it will keep much better and be more valuable.

We know that in Summer it is very difficult to obtain good Rice, free from Weevil and other insects, being uncertain how long it had been beat out. Here we can go to the Mills and buy it from the HOPPER. We understand it is Mr. Prince's intention to grind some into fine flour, having a set of Burr Stones for that purpose.

This article more particularly since the appearance of the Cholera has become more in use than formerly—the physicians recommending it for general use as a most wholesome food.

The machinery is in considerable variety, and appears ingenious and very perfect, is carried by a neat and powerful Steam Engine of 20 horse power, made by Mr. Holmes Hincley of Boston. A visit to this place, we think will gratify any person desirous of seeing useful inventions. Mr. Prince's present establishment is expected to clean 4 and 500 bushels of the rough rice or PADDY per day—and can, if necessary, be much increased.

The outer coat or hull which is in large proportion, he expects will answer well for making wrapping paper—it is now under process for that object, and can be afforded at a very low price.

#### SUMMARY.

**LATEST FROM LISBON.**—A Swedish bark from Lisbon 12th ult., arrived at New York last Monday. The Captain states that the Pedroits sallied out from Lisbon, on the morning of the 12th, in strong columns, to attack the besiegers; a continual firing of cannon and musquetry was heard till late in the afternoon. The result of the engagement was, of course unknown to him. The Pedroite troops were in fine spirits. Deserters from Miguel's forces continued to pour into Lisbon daily.—Kennebunk Gaz.

A meeting of gentlemen from different parts of this State was holden at Norridgewock, on the 6th inst. to consider the expediency of petitioning Congress at the ensuing session to make an appropriation for the construction of a national road from the settlements on the Kennebec river by the Forks to the Canada line. We shall publish the official account of the proceedings next week.

The providence Journal of Friday states, that Dutee J. Pearce is re-elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the U. State by a plurality of about 400 votes.

A panther of good size has been recently caught in Hanover, in this State. It is supposed he is not a native of the country, as an animal of this sort when quite young, a few months since escaped from a caravan travelling in the vicinity. Since his residence among the good people of Hanover he has been frequently seen, and hunted, but with no success until last week; he was then taken alive in the following manner;—A farmer having missed one of his geese, and supposing it was by the hand of this gentleman, took the precaution to shut up the flock in his barn, and on the following morning missed several of them, and whilst in the act of lamenting his loss, saw the rogue looking down upon him from the hay mow. A "clove hitch" was soon constructed, and let down from the roof, and the animal safely secured. From examination it was discovered that a nest had been excavated under the mow where monsieur probably proposed taking up his winter quarters. *Taunton Gazette.*

**The times in New York.**—The Journal of Commerce of Monday says 'money continues scarce and considerable anxiety is felt lest the pressure should ultimately become very severe.'

There were ten inches of snow at Buffalo, N. York, at the last accounts. Snow fell in this city for several hours yesterday, but the weather being rather moderate, it disappeared nearly as fast as it fell.

We learn from Bangor, that at a town meeting held on Saturday last, it was voted, there being but four dissenting votes, to petition the Legislature for a City Charter.

The citizens of Maysville, Tenn. are making preparations to give a public dinner to Col. Crockett on his way to Washington.

**HAYTI.**—It appears from the Louisiana Courier, that not a little consternation prevails in Hayti in consequence of a peremptory demand upon the government of that Island for the payment of the stipulated indemnity of twenty millions due to France. This indemnity was for the outrages and spoils committed by the blacks upon the subjects of the French Government. More than thirty years have elapsed

and those to whom it is due are naturally anxious for its payment. The government brig Le Curassier has therefore been despatched to Hayti with the ultimatum of Louis Philippe, in which he threatens to send an expedition against the Island unless the amount is immediately paid. President Boyer, it is said will not find it very convenient, just now, to make so large a remittance.

The Charleston Courier thus alludes to the late Meteoric Phenomenon, which were very brilliant there. "We have been informed by Capt Jackson, who was at sea that night, at the distance of nine miles from land, that the heavens were illuminated with the meteors, during nearly the whole night, as far as the eye could reach, in every direction, presenting a spectacle of uncommon magnificence and sublimity attended with frequent explosions resembling the discharge of small arms. We learn also that a meteor of extraordinary size was observed at sea to course the heavens for a great length of time, and then explode with the noise of a cannon."

The Savannah Georgian of the 14th says—"From 12 at night, and all yesterday morning before day, we are informed that the Heavens were lit up in a most splendid manner by the most brilliant coruscations, and small shooting meteors."

A dwelling house in Lebanon, N. H. belonging to President Allen, and occupied by a Mr Woodbury, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 20th inst. between nine and ten o'clock. The fire was communicated from a barrel of ashes in a back room.

**Another Cotton Manufactory in the City of Richmond.**—Mr. P. J. Chevallie gave public notice that the day before yesterday, that he would on that day open a subscription for a thousand shares of stock of \$100 each to erect a Cotton Manufactory on his property near the immense Flour Mill he is now building at the foot of the basin in the centre of the city. The first day about two thirds the amount was subscribed, and the balance was subscribed yesterday, by men of business, good men and true.

The promptness with which this stock was taken, is a sure indication the unsurpassed advantages of Richmond as a manufacturing city are getting to be duly appreciated.

[Richmond paper, Nov 9.

**Ninth District.**—In all the towns in this district but one the votes for Representatives in Congress, are as follows; Dearbon, 2432, Jackson 2211, Thurber, 1049, Scattering 11. At the last trial, the votes in the same towns were for Dearbon 3346, Jackson 2035, Thurber 782. [Bos. Adv.

The nett proceeds of the Cooper benefit at the Bowery Theatre, New York, were 3813, 75 cents. The aggregate amount of Receipts was \$4502, 50. This is said to be the largest amount ever received on a like occasion either in this country or England.

**Newspaper Patronage.**—The New Hampshire Patriot states that it has 1200 subscribers, and that there are not fifty dollars due from them to the proprietor!

This is an extraordinary case of punctuality.—

The truth is, the public are too apt to imagine that a debt incurred for a newspaper is a thing of little consequence. Newspaper accounts are very difficult to collect. Some people who cannot eat their breakfasts without having first read their favorite Journal, consider this preference a payment in full of their subscriptions!

This is all wrong. A newspaper costs money. One of any circulation is sustained at an enormous expense. The paper alone comes to many thousands per annum, & these thousands are gathered in by mere dribbles. But further besides the general disposition to give the printer the go by, there is another practice in vogue, that of appealing to his good feelings for the gratuitous insertion of notices for societies, that are in the constant receipt of large sums of money, and yet have not the fairness to pay for what is not only advantageous, but indispensable to their operations. *Albany Advertiser.*

**SHIPWRECK.** The Schr. Panama, Lancaster, from Baltimore, for Salem, with a cargo of 660 bbls. Flour and 3000 bushels of Corn, went ashore on the S. W. part of Block Island the gale on Saturday night last. The most of her cargo will be saved in a damaged state but the schr. it is expected will be lost.



Hon James Buchanan, late minister to the Court of Russia, came passenger in the Susquehanna which arrived at Philadelphia, on Friday from Liverpool.

DON FRANCISCO TACON was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the President to whom he delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain to the U. S.—Globe.

**Manual labor schools.**—One of the measures recommended at the Workingmen's Convention in Boston, was the establishment of manual labour schools, something on the plan of the Readfield Seminary. A good plan. There ought to be an agricultural school in this State, where youth should be taught chemistry, natural philosophy, geography, mathematics, book keeping, and every thing necessary to make them scientific farmers; with a department also for instruction in the arts and mechanical science. [Kennebec Jour.]

### MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, Mr. Charles J. Wingate, to Miss Mary P. daughter of Capt. Wm. Robinson.  
In Vassalborough, Mr. Joseph Studley to Miss Eleanor Pierce, both of Windsor.  
In Hallowell, Capt. James Blish, to Miss Isabella Jose.  
In Gardiner, Mr. William Murrow to Miss Margaret Libbey.

### DEATHS.

In this town, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Deborah Shaw, aged 70 years, one of the early settlers of the town, and long known as a worthy and useful woman.  
In Monmouth, on the 23d inst. after a short and distressing illness, Miss Clarinda Otis, aged 22 years. The death of the young and interesting, is at all times a mournful occurrence, but the sudden bereavement occasioned by the death of this amiable young woman, is particularly melancholy to her friends and acquaintance.  
In Calais, Mr. Oscar Osmore, formerly of Readfield—death occasioned by a double horse wagon passing over him loaded with lumber.

**BRIGHTON MARKET**—MONDAY, NOV. 18.  
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)  
At Market this day 3100 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 5490 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

**PRICES.** Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick and prices have advanced. Cattle generally were not so good as they were last week, consequently the highest price was not obtained. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 and 5 50.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—Mess 4 12 and 4 25; No 1, 3 62 and 3 75; No. 2, 3 25 and 3 50.

**Sheep.**—Sales were heavy and prices rather declined. We noticed lots taken at \$1 33, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 2, 2 03, 2 37 and 2 42. Wethers at 1 33, 2 25, 2 37, 2 75, 3, and 3 12.

**Swine.**—In good demand; the limited number caused quick sales at advance. One lot of 80 selected were taken at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows; one lot of 50, more than half Sows, at 5c; a few old Barrows at 5 and 5 1-4. At retail, 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows, for those weighing over 60; those under 60, at 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows.

### FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.  
**QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION**—Are Capital Punishments justifiable?

A Report from one of the Committee, Dr. HOLMES, on Chemistry may be expected.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

### ENGINE NOTICE.

A meeting of the Winthrop Hydraulic Company will be held at their Engine house on Monday next at one o'clock.  
Per order, MOSES H. RIPLEY, Clerk.

### MR. LORD'S ADDRESS.

Subscribers can have them by calling at this office.—Also a few copies for sale.

**A CARD.** To publishers of Newspapers and periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the the New-England Weekly Review are desirous of making up on the first of January, a complete list of all the Newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and British Provinces with the names of their publishers and places where published? They therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications in succession, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review; Hartford, Connecticut.

**KENNEBEC, SE.**—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of November, A. D. 1833.

THOMAS C. WOOD, Administrator of the Estate of ANDREW WOOD, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his account as creditor against the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.  
H. W. FULLER, Judge.  
A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

### NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF SWINE.

THE subscriber will keep during the winter, for the benefit of those who may wish to procure a good breed of Hogs, a fine healthy young BOAR of the Bedford and Newbury white breed. His dam was considered the best exhibited at the last Cattle Show, and received the first premium by the Committee on Swine. He is a first rate animal of his kind and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Terms 50 cents. THOMAS SNELL.  
Winthrop, Nov. 28, 1833.

### COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

It is proposed to hold a Convention of delegates from the several Temperance Societies, and the friends of Temperance in the several towns, in the County Kennebec, at AUGUSTA, on Wednesday the 11th day of December next,—for the purpose of devising measures for the advancement of the Reform, and particularly of reorganizing the County Society. It is hoped that every town and every Society will be represented, and by large delegations; and that the delegates will bring accurate information of the state of the reformation in their respective towns, and of the evils still existing. The following points are suggested as, amongst others, deserving of inquiry:

Number of members of each Society. Number added within the year. Number of males—number of females. Number of drunkards reformed since the commencement of the reform. Number of intemperate persons at the present time. Number of vendors of ardent spirits. Number of common grogshops. Number of traders who have abandoned the traffic. Number of taverns keeping spirits—number of Temperance taverns. Vote of the town this year as to licences. Amount of money raised for the support of the poor—proportion of pauperism caused by intemperance. What measures have been pursued to advance the cause, and with what results.

### DOCT. HORATIO G. ALLEN

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity.

OFFICE at the Winthrop Hotel.  
REFERENCE: Issachar Snell, M. D. Augusta.  
Benj. D. Bartlett, M. D. Portland.

Dr. A. will attend to all operations upon the Teeth and Gums. Scaling, removing Gangrene of the teeth and filling the cavities, whereby they may be rendered free from pain and more durable.

Oct. 26.

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### REMOVAL.

The Office of the Maine Farmer has been removed to UNION HALL.

### WINTHROP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOSEPHUS STEVENS would inform his friends and customers that he has received his winter Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's thick and thin Boots and Shoes,  
Ladies Gaiter Boots,  
Kid and Morocco Slippers,  
India Rubber Over Shoes, lined and bound,  
Plain Rubber Shoes,  
Gentlemen's Rubber Over Shoes,  
Children's Shoes of all sorts and sizes.

All of which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere.  
N. B. Will be kept constantly on hand Shoe Nails, Thread, Pegs, Binding, Lining, &c.

J. S. tenders his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to his business, to have a continuance. All measures for work will be strictly attended to.  
Winthrop, Nov. 29th, 1833.

**NOTICE.**—The Committee on Corn and Grain for the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, will meet at Masonic Hall the last Saturday in December at 9 o'clock A. M. Those persons who have entered for the Society's premium are requested to attend to give in statements respecting their crops, &c.

Per order, E. BAILEY, Chairman.



TO THE AFFLICTED.

D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

### THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Crup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucous membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M.D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50.

Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid.) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

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Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

### NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given, that the book accounts and demands of Henry W. Owen, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and thereby save cost.

Nov. 4, 1833.

SETH MAY.

### FOR SALE,

WHITE Mulberry Seed by the ounce or pound; Enquire at this office. Oct. 30—11.

## POETRY.

From the Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1834.

## WHY DON'T HE COME,

BY H. F. GOULD.

The ship has anchored in the bay !  
They've dropped her weary wings, and some  
Have mann'd the boats and come away ;  
But where is he ? why don't he come !

Among the throng, with busy feet,  
My eyes seek him it cannot find ;  
While others haste their friends to greet ;  
Why, why, is he so long behind !

Because he bade me dry my cheek,  
I dried it, when he went from me—  
I smiled with lips that could not speak ;  
And now how can he linger thus ?

I've felt a brother's parting kiss,  
Each moment since he turned from me,  
To lose it only in the bliss  
Of meeting him—where can he be ?

I've rear'd the rose he bade me rear—  
I've learned the song he bade me learn,  
And nursed the bird, that he might hear  
Us sing to him, at his return.

I've braided many a lovely flower,  
His dear, dear picture to inweath,  
While doating fancy, hour by hour,  
Has made it smile and seen it breathe.

I wonder if the flight of time,  
Has made the likeness now, untrue ;  
And if the sea or foreign clime,  
Has touched him with a darker hue.

For I have watch'd until the sun  
Has made my longing vision dim,  
But cannot catch a glimpse of one  
Among the crowd, that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste,  
While thus he stays ; where, where is he ?  
My heart leaps forth—haste, brother ! haste !  
It leaps to meet and welcome thee !

'Thou lovely one ! the mournful tale  
That tells why he comes not, will make  
Thy heart to bleed, thy cheek look pale !  
Death finds no tie too strong to break !

'The bird will wait his master long,  
And ask his morning gift in vain !  
Ye both must now forget the song  
Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain.

'The face whose shade thy tender hand  
Has wreathed with flowers, is changed ! but see,  
Nor sun, nor air of foreign land  
Has wrought the change for where is he ?

'Where ? ah ! the solemn deep, that took  
His form, as with their sad farewell  
His brethren gave the last, last look,  
And lower'd him down, that deep must tell !

'But ocean cannot tell the whole—  
The part that death can never chill,  
Nor floods dissolve—the living soul,  
Is happy, bright, and blooming still.

'And nobler sounds than e'er can sound  
From mortal voices greet his ear ;  
Where sweeter, fairer, flowers are found  
Than all he left to wither here.

This, this is why he does not come,  
Whom thy fond eye has sought so long !  
Wait till thy days have fill'd their sum ;  
Then find him in the angel throng !

## MISCELLANY.

## WINTER EVENINGS.

"Impress the marks of wisdom on the wing."

Children : do you wish to be learned, wise  
and useful to yourselves and fellows when man  
or woman shall have taken the place of child-  
hood ? spend your Winter Evenings in study,  
in reading, or some occupation that will give  
growth to the mind as well as the body.

Young Ladies : would you have health,  
friends, good characters, and good husbands ?  
spend your Winter Evenings in acquiring use-  
ful general and domestic knowledge : let your  
companions be your mother, neatness, modes-  
ty, good books, and worthy Suitors ; and you  
will not feel the pangs of 'hope deferred.'

Young Gentlemen : are reputation, and the  
enjoyment of your social relations your aim ?  
spend your Winter Evenings in familiarising  
your mind with practical science and business  
habits : read, reflect, and examine yourselves ;  
associate only with the good, the wise, the vir-  
tuous, and the fair ; and, you will find in 'per-  
severance certain success.'

Parents : would you be honored in honoring  
your families ? spend your Winter Evenings  
in teaching honesty, morality, frugality, econ-  
omy, friendship, kindness, charity, knowledge,  
self-education, and self-exertion, by example as  
well as precept at your own fire-sides, and your  
children shall in due time 'rise up and call  
you blessed.'

INTERCOURSE OF THE SEXES.—What makes  
those men who associate habitually with the  
women superior to others ? What makes the  
woman who is accustomed to and at ease in  
the company of men, superior to her sex in gen-  
eral ? Why are women in France so univer-  
sally admired and loved for their colloquial  
powers ? Solely because they are in the habit  
of free, graceful, and continual conversation  
with the other sex. Women in this way lose  
their frivolity ; their faculties awakened ; their  
delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their  
beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellec-  
tual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic,  
rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The  
coin of the understanding and the heart inter-  
change continually. The asperities are rub-  
bed off, their better materials polished and  
brightened ; and their richness, like fine gold,  
is wrought into finer workmanship by the fin-  
gers of woman, than it ever could be by men.  
The iron and steel of character are hidden,  
like the harness and armor of a giant, in studs  
and knobs of gold and precious stones, when  
not wanted in actual warfare.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

SHOOTING STARS. Yesterday's change of weath-  
er pencilled, near sunset, upon the western  
skies, the brilliant hues of a summer's eve. As  
the curtain of darkness were spread around, the  
broad belt of the heavens, visible in our hemis-  
phere, became studded with the bright gems of  
night. A strong, piercing wind cleared the atmos-  
phere of every offensive vapor, and braced the  
nerves, at the same time that it gave effulgence  
to the bright surrounding scene. Sometime before  
12 o'clock, the meteors, so often seen on summer  
evening, and commonly called shooting stars, were  
observed to fall with unusual frequency and splen-  
dor. They continued from that hour to flash ath-  
wart the skies, more and more, until they were  
eclipsed by the glories of the rising sun this morn-  
ing. From 4 to 6 o'clock, they were most numer-  
ous and refulgent. Within the scope that the eye  
could contain, more than twenty could be seen at  
a time shooting (save upward) in every direction.

Not a cloud obscured the broad expanse, and  
millions of meteors sped their way across it, on  
every point of the compass. Were it possible to  
enumerate them in the swiftness of their arrowy

haste we might venture to say that for two hours  
intervening between four and six, more than a  
thousand per minute might have been counted.  
Their coruscations were bright, gleamy, and in-  
cessant, and they fell thick as the flakes in the  
early snows of December. In one instance we  
distinctly heard the explosion of a meteor that shot  
across to the northwest, leaving a broad and lu-  
minous tract ; and witnessed another which left a  
path of light was clearly discernable for more than  
ten minutes after the ball if such it be, had explo-  
ded. Its length was gradually shortened—wid-  
ening in the centre, and apparently consisted of  
separate and distinct globules of light, drawing  
around a common centre, glimmering, less and  
less vividly, until they finally faded in the distance.  
Compared with the splendors of this celestial ex-  
hibition, the most brilliant rockets and fire works  
of art, bore less relation than the twinkling of the  
most tiny star, to the broad glare of the sun. The  
whole heavens seemed in motion, and little need  
have been borrowed from a morbid sensibility to  
imagine, that the opening of the sixth seal was  
indeed at hand, when the "stars of heaven fell  
unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her un-  
timely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.  
Never before has it fallen to our lot to observe a  
phenomenon so magnificent and sublime.

## FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOW-  
ERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WM.  
KENRICK IN NEWTON, 5½ miles from  
Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary  
collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament,  
Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebra-  
ted Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already  
been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—  
Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 55  
kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces,  
Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Straw-  
berries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties  
known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties  
of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS  
MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit  
tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy  
and China varieties ; selections from numerous importa-  
tions, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as  
oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver  
Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas,  
&c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 vari-  
eties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection  
of 280 varieties, including the Paeonies, Moutan and Pe-  
pæraceae—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties  
of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early  
in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting.  
Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees,  
&c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation,  
and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly  
forwarded, by land or sea. He has appointed Messrs.  
Franklin Glazier of Hallowell, and David Stanley of Win-  
throp, Agents, with whom orders may be left, which will  
be promptly attended to. Oct. 5.—2m33.

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ciety, for sale at this office.